### PIUS' REFORMS ALL **WORKED OUT WELL**

His Changes in Church Music Recognized Now as Having Wrought Great Good-Was Known as

the People's Pope.

certain circles, finally were recogzed after they had been given a trial having been for the best of the

reforms instituted by Pius X. | codification of the laws of the Cathat their birth, caused comment olic church. Practices hundreds of at their birth, caused comment years in age, and centuries ago found to be useless, were done away with naving peen for the pest of the curch. The simple oid man, plain in Pope to assist in making the ancient The brainiest church officials of the

Pope to assist in making the ancient laws up-to-date. The codifying of the laws up-to-date. The codifying of the laws resulted in placing the church on a more modern footing.

Another innovation made by Pius X was that of permitting the outside world to gain an insight into the world. The approval of the Gregorian chant was made by lius shortly after his coronation. Shorter musical programs, the barring of bands and pianos in Catholic turches, and the supplanting of women coristers by boys, were a few of the considerable for the laws up-to-date. The codifying of the laws resulted in placing the church on a more modern footing.

Another innovation made by Pius X was that of permitting the outside world to gain an insight into the workings of the Vatican. Plus was "the Pope of the people," and as such he did everything possible to get his people in communication with himself. Portions of the Vatican which had not been viewed by the outside world for generations, were thrown open to the public. Thousands of persons annually visit that great building.

#### Scenes Familiar With Life of the Pope in and Around the Vatican



Cloisters of Certosa of Pavia.

### POPES WHO HAVE RULED CHURCH

The number of Popes from St. Peter | 685-John V. Learred and moderate. according to 686-Conon. to Pius, inclusively, according to 686-Conon.
the generally accepted list, has been 686-Sergius the generally accepted list, has been sorgius. has not been disputed. Of this number eighty-two are venerated as saints, hirty-three were martyred, 104 have been Romans, 104 natives of other parts of Italy, fifteen Frenchmen, nine Greeks, seven Germans, five Asiatics, three Afcans, three Spaniards, two Dalmaans, one Hebrew, one Thracian, one andiot, one Hollander, one Portuguese, one Englishman, and some whose na-

ionality is not recorded. A list of the popes is as follows: Q A. D .- St. Peter, the first bishop of of Rome, said to have been crucified, head downward, in 66.

6-St. Linus, said to have been martyred, (St. Linus is frequently called the immediate successor of St. Peter, but Tertullian maintains that it was St. Clement. In the first century neither the dates nor order of succession of bishops can be fixed with certainty.) 18-St. Cletus, or Anacietus, said to

to have been martyred. \$1-St. Clement II. 100-St. Evaristus. Martyred; multiplied churches 109-St. Alexander, Martyred.

119-St. Sixtus L. Martyred. 127-St. Telesphorus. Martyred. 129-St. Hyginus. 142-St. Plus. Martyred. 157-St. Anicetus.

168-St. Soterus. Martyrea Marcus Antonius. 177-St. Eleutherius. 193-St. Victor 1. Martyred under

Severus. 202—St. Zephrinus. 213—St. Calixtus. Martyred. -(The chair vacant.) St. Pontanius. Banisned by the Emperor Maxim.
St. Anterus, Martyred.
St. Fabian, Martyred under De

BI-St. Sixtus II. Martyred three days before his disciple, St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.

268-(The chair vacant.)

259-St. Dionysius.

269-St. Felix I. Died in prison.

275-St. Eutychianus.

233-St. Caibs. Relative of the Em-St. Eutychianus.
St. Caius. Relative of the Emperor Diocletian.

St. Marcellinus. Banished from Marcellus. Home by the Emperor Maxen-

10-St. Eusebius. Died the same Sto-Benedic year. 111-St. Miltiades, or Maichiades; co-

\$36-St. Marcus. Died the next year. \$37-St. Julius I. Of great piety and

Julius I. C.

arning; maintained to.

A. Athanasius.

Alberius. Banished.

Constans during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was forced to vacate it. The emperor would have the two popes reign together, but the people cried out.

"One God, one Christ, and one classop."

Abdicted.

Abdicted.

Abdicted.

Arians;

Arians;

Arians;

Incomplete Sergius

1002—Benedict VIII.

Emperor against Grego.

1024—John XIX. Deposed.

1034—Benedict IX. Deposed.

1044—Gregory VI. Deposed.

1046—Clement II. Died the next year (Clement).

1047—Benedict IX again. Again deposed.

1048—Damascus II. Died soon after.

St. Leo IX. A reformer.

A reformer.

St. Jerone, his secretary, cor-

Anastasius. L Condemned Pela--St. Zosimus. -St. Boniface I. Maintained by Emperor Honorius against Eula-

lius. Celestine 1. Sent missions to Ireland. -Bixtus III. Opposed Nestorius and Eutyches.

-St. Hilary. Rich; liberal.

Sept. Fenx III.

Selasius. Fixed the canon of Scriptures; compiled the mass.

St. Anastasius II. Congratulited 88-Symmachus.

4-Hormisdas. Opposed Eutychians. Theodoric; tolerant.

Felix IV. Introduced extreme unction as a sacrament. -Boniface II.

-John II. Called Mercurius. Agapetus, Converted Justinian.

St. Silverius. The Empress The dora procured his banish into Lycia, where he died dora procured his banishmer into Lycia, where he died of hunger and made Vigilius pope.

-Vigilius. Banished, but restored. -Pelagius I. An ecclesiastical reformer. in 111. Great ornamenter of io-John III. Great ornamenter of churches.

(2-(The see vacant.)

4-Benedict I, surnamed Bonosus.

18-Pelagius II. Died of the plague.

18-St. Gregory the Great. Revised the

liturgy; sent Augustin to convert the Anglo-Saxons.

months. or 608-Boniface IV. or 618-Boniface V. -Honorius I. Interested in British

churches.

Theodorus L.

3-Martin I.

4-Eugenius I. Liberal.

1-Vitalianus. Favored education i England.

22-Adeodatus.

16-Domnus I. Ornamented churches.

18-St. Agathon. Tribute to the england. peror ceased.

SE-St. Leo II. Instituted holy water;
favored music.

SE-(The see vacant.)

705-John VII. Moderate. 708-Sinsinnus. Died twenty days after election.

708—Constantine. Wise and gentle;
visited Constantinople.

715—St. Gregory II. Sent Boniface to
convert the Germans.

731—Gregory III. Independent; first
sent nuncios to foreign powers.

741—St. Zacharias, A Greek.

752—Stephen II.

52-Stephen II. 782—Stephen III. 787—Paul I. Moderate and plous. 787—Constantine Theophylactus. Killed

by Lombards.
768—Stephen IV. Literary.
772—Adrian I. Sanctioned images.
795—Leo III. Crowned Charlemagne.
800. 816-Stephen V. Ascetic and built

churches

824—Eugenius II. "Father of the af-flicted." 827-Valentinus 827—Gregory IV. Pious and learned. 544—Sergius II. 847—Lee IV. Defeated the Saracens. 855—Benedict III. I the Great Conver 858-Nicholas

sion of Bulgarians. 867—Adrian II. Eminent for sanctity. 872—John VIII. Crowned three emper 883-Marinus or Martin II. Condemned Photius. 884—Adrian III. Condemned Photius. 885—Stephen VI. Very charitable. 891-Formosus

856-Boniface VI. Deposed. 897—Homanus. 898—Theodorus II. Governed twenty 903—Leo V. Expelled; died in prison.

913-Landonius, or Lando. 914-John X. Stifled by Guy, Duke of

236—St. Fabian. Martyred under Decius, 250.
250—(The chair vacant.)
251—St. Corneulus.
252—St. Lucius. Martyred, 252, 253—St. Stephen I. Martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257—St. Sixtus II. Martyred three

946-Agapetus II. Of holy life. Moder-966-John XIII. Deposed and murdered 364-Benedict V. Chosen on the death

of John XII, but opposed by Leo VIII, who was supported by the Emperor Otho; died at Hamburg. 965—John XIII. Elected by the authority of the Emperor. 972-Benedict VI. Murdered in prison 972—Benedict II. 974—Domnus II. 984-John XV. Died before consecration

1503—Pius . II (Francesco Piccolomini).
Twenty-one days Pope.
1503—Julius II (Julian della Rovere). Began St. Peter's Church.
1513—Leo X (Giovanni de Medici). Patron adjutor to Eusebius.

285-John XVI.

285-John XVI. peror and harbarously used.

See Sylvester II (Gerbert). Learned and scientific; said to have introduced the Arabic numerals and inventof learning and art. 1522-Adrian VI. Just, learn

1057—Stephen IX or X. 1058—Benedict X. Expelled. 1008—Nicholas II. Increased the tempor-

al power. 1061-Alexander II. Raised the papa power. 1073-St. Gregory VI! (Hildebrand) Great reformer; opposed the Emperor Henry IV respecting investitures and excommunicated him, 10%, restored him at Canossa, 1077; died in exile 1085.

1980-Clement III. 1965-The chair vacant one year. 1985—Victor III. Learned. 1985—Urban II. Crusades commenced.

-Pascal II (Runleri). Tuscany given to the papacy by the Countess Matilda. 1118-Gelasius II. Retired to a monastery. 1119-Calixtus IL Settled investiture 1124-Honorius II

1130-Innocent II. held second Lateran council. 1133-Celestine II. Ruled five months. 1143-Celestine 11. Ruled five months. 1144-Lucius II. Killed by accident. 1145-Eugenius III. Ascetic. 1153-Anastasius IV. 1154-Adrian IV. or Nicholas Brake-

speare. The only Englishman elected Pope; said to have been 1730—Clementt XII (Orisin). July 12. 1730—Benedict XIV (Lambertin). A once a beggar born at Abbot's Langley, near St Aban's; Fred-erick I prostrated blimself before him, kissed his foot, held his stir-rup, and led the write palfrey on gust 17. Learned; amiable. 1758—Clement XIII (Charles Rezzonico). Avignon lost. 1769—Clement XIV (Ganganelli). May

which he rode. 19. Suppressed the Jesuits. 1775-Plus VI (Angelo Braschi). February 15. Dethroned by Bonaparte; Thomas a Becket; resisted Fred-Said to have introduced 1151-Lucius III. The cardinals acquire 604—Sabinianus. Said to have introduced 1151—Lucius 111.
church bells
church bells
606 or 607—Bonifat., III. Died in a few 1187—Gregory VIII. Ruled only two
months. months.

sade. 1191—Celestine III. 1198-Innocent III (Lothario Conti). E deavored to free Rome from fo influence; excommunicated of England; preached the

1204. 1216-Honorius III. Learned and plous. 1227-Gregory IX. Preached a new cru-1241-Celestine IV. Died eighteen days after his election.
The chair vacant one year and seven months.

1243—Innocent IV. Opposed Frederick II. gave the red Alexander IV. 1263-Urban IV. Instituted feast of CorSENSE OF HUMOR A TRAIT OF LATE POPE

as Felix V, in 1435, who resigned later. 1447—Nicholas V. Learned; proposed crusade against Turks. 1455—Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia). Courskeous. Courageous.

1458-Pius II (Aeneas Silvius Piccolo-mini). Learned and literary.

1464-Paul II (Pietro Barbo). Preached Threw the Aged Sisters Into Mgr. Bonzano Pays Highest Consternation by Twitting a crusade. 1471-Sixtus IV. Tried to rouse Europe against the Turks,

1484—Innocent VIII.

1492—Alexander VI (Roderic Borgia).

Poisoned. Them Over Bicycles.

314-The chair vacant two years and

1334-Benedict XII (Nicholas V reigned

at Rome).

1342—Clement VI. Learned.
1352—Innocent VI. Favored Rienzi.
1362—Urban V. Charitable; a patron of

1862-Urban V. Charitable; a patron of learning.

1870-Gregory XI.' Protector of learning; restored the papal chair to Rome: proscribed Wickliffe's doctrices.

1878-Urban VI.
1878-Clement VII.
1889-Boniface IX.
1891-Benedict (called XIII). At Avignon.

1404—Innocent VII. Died in 1406. 1406—Gregory XII (Angelo Corario) 1409—Alexander V. Died; supposed by

1409—Alexander V. Died; supposed by poison.

1410—John XXIII. Deposed; first to grant indulgences.

1417—Martin V (Otho Colonna).

1424—Clement VIII. Resigned 1429.

1431—Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmera).

Deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as Felix V, in 1439, who resigned later.

1534-Paul III (Alexander Farnese). Ap-

election. 1555—Paul IV. He would not acknowl-

the Congregation of the Index.

1559—Pius IV (Cardinal de Medici).

Founded Vatican press.

1556—St. Pius V (Michael Glisleri).

1585-Sixtus V (Felix Peretti). An able

Founded the Propaganda. 1623—Urban VIII. Condemned Jansen-

1670—Clement X (Emnio Aiteri), 1676—Innocent XI (Odescaichi), 1638—Alexander XIII (Ottaboni), Help-

ed Leopold against Turks.

expelled from Rome and deposed in February, 1788; died at Val-ence, August 29, 1799. Pius VIII (Barnabo Chiaramonte).

20, 1823. (He restored the Jesuits, 1814.) 1823—Leo XII (Annibale della Ganga). September 28.

Au-

formed the casendar.

election. 1590-Gregory XIV.

edge Elizabeth Queen of Eng-land; is said to have instituted

civilian and canonist; re-

four months.

Plus X had a keen sense of humor and enjoyed a joke hugely. Close to the Vetican there is a small community of nuns, mostly very old, the youngest of learning and art.
Adrian VI. Just, learned, frugal.
Clement VII (Giuli de Medici). Refused to divorce Catherine of
Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII with Anne member over sixty. A Socialistic newspaper in an anti-clerical article, attacked all religious female communities, and by way of a joke said that the nuns of this particular convent were in the habit of griding bicycles.

proved the Jesuits.

Some kind-nearted friend of the fluctuation of th Some kind-hearted friend of the nuns sterry dei val, begging nim to assure the Holy Father they had been calumni ated and toat they hever had in an their lives riogen a bicycle.

The cardinal was highly amused at the incorent, but he tranquillized the good Pious, energetic. sisters and promised that the mory 1572—Gregory XIII (Buoncampagno). Father would not give credit to the sisters and promised that the mory story. The same day the cardinal recounted the story to the rope. A governor; excommunicated Henry ill and Henry IV of France. 1590-Urban VII. Died twelve days after nomin or two mater the hous were re ceived in audience by the rope. As soon as they entered in his presence the Pope tried to look very angly, and

1896—Gregory XIV.
1591—Innocent IX. Died in two months.
1592—Clement VIII. Learned and just;
published the Vulgate.
1695—I eo XI. I ded the same month.
1695—Paul V (Camille Borghese).
1621—Gregory XV (Alexander Luduvisio). "Ah! You are the bicycling sisters A line recreation for name, indeed, and ashained, my sisters, and grieved beyond measure. Inow can one reconthe a paintly me or redlemelle with the ing a bicycle. And I heard that you ride in the public streets, too if ride you must, I would advise you at least

ism.

1644—Innocent X (John Baptist Panfili).

1655—Alexander VII (Fablo Chigi). Favored literature.

1667—Clement IX (Guillo Rospigliosi).

1667—Clement IX (Emplo Alteri).

1668—Clement X (Emplo Alteri). he hastiny added:
"I am only joking, my sisters, knew it was all a calumny, but I wa ed to tease you a little."

ed Leopold against Turks.

1691—Innocent XII (Antonio Pignatelli).
Elected July 12. Condemned Fenelon.

1700—Clement XI (John Francis Aibani). November 23.

1721—Innocent XIII (Michael Angelo
Conti). May 8.

1724—Benedict XIII (Orisini). May 29.

1724—Benedict XII (Orisini). July 12.

### Grief Over Sister

Grief for a beloved sister, Rosa Sarto, who died a few years ago of paralysis, is said to have weakened the Pope greatly. She was his favorite sister, and so great was his sorrow at her loss that it was leared he might break the established rule and leave the Vatican. On this account the pontincial authorities offered to have funeral services conducted in St. Peter's, an honor hereblected March 13. Agreed to a tolore limited to popes and tolore limited to populate tolore limited limit

Says He Loved America.

Leading churchmen of Washington today joined in sympathy over the death of the Pope. Not only did the chief clergymen of the Catholic faith express their deep sorrow at the death of the noble leader of Catholicism, but Protestants also joined in marking the loss to religion in the demise of the Pontiff.

At the Papal legation especially was the sorrow marked, As direct repreresentatives of the Pope, the members of the legation were greatly moved by the Pope's death. His work for America, and the close personal bond between the legation and the Vatican, made their grief doubly great.

was evidenced in one of his most recent acts-the appointment of three

American Cardinais.

The element of humanity was one of the strong features of the Pope's nature, as praised by Migr. Bohzano. His heart was touched by the conditions of the masses, and his effort was always toward the uplift of mankind. From his comparative obscurity as a cardinal he came to the highest office in the church with the spirit of the Catholic faith deep in ins heart and lite, de-ciared the monseigneur. He knew hu-manity and loved it, and sympathized

scientiously and faithfully, he tried to spread the Catholic benef, to have it grow in the hearts of its followers and with nonnellevers. with nonveilevers, and to have it a strong torce in the life of nations and individuals-a force for good and for problems always. Ine monseigneur declared that the

ber 2, 1894; excommunicated nim June 16, 1805; imprisoned July 6, 1805; restored in 1814; died August 29, 1823. (He restored the Jesuts, 1814.)
Leo XII (Annibale della Ganga). September 28. Pius VIII (Frances Xavier Castaglioni). March 31. February 2; died June 1, 1845.

The Pope, with his accustomed simplicity, declined this honor and the plicity declined this honor and the called, as he often did, the two men called, as he often did, the two ones dealth of the clark that the plicity declined this honor and the called, as he often did, the two ones dealth of the deduced of this to dethiness for it had endeared him to every American neart, and especially to Cathones. His was a spirit of cally to Cathones. His was a spirit of cally to Cathones and kindness.

The news of the Pope's death grieves me more than I cay say." declared the stant watchfulness for it had endeared him to every American neart, and especially to Cathones. His was a spirit of cally to Cathones. His was a spirit of cally to Cathones His was a spirit of cally to Cathones. His

simplicity of his life.

Opinion may change with respect to his diplomatic policies; it may be debated even for years to come whether he made a wise choice in selecting Cardinal Merry del Val for his secretary of state instead of the wise old Rampolia; whether the course pursued with respect to France in the rupture of the concordat was the most advantageous or not; whether the Pope was wise in making impossible President Loubet's visit to the Vatican—but it never will be disputed that Pope Plus X exerted a spiritual influence of tremendous power on the whole world, and that the example of his simple faith, quiet virtue and abundant charity of heart had wide influence.

Influence.
It has been the fashion to call Pope
Plus X the "Pessant Pope," because his
birth was a humble one. It may nave
been the very influence of his early
years in the home, where poverty
struggled ever for the upper hand, that TO PAPAL LEGATION

TO PAPAL LEGATION

been the very influence of his early years in the home, where poverty struggled ever for the upper nand, that produced much of the saintliness and sympathy for the poor which later made his life such an example of holiness. When on August 4, 1903, the College of Cardinals on its sixth ballot named Giuseppi Cardinal Sarto successor to the brilliant Pope Leo, the world was surprised. The news of his election produced a sensation. He had been little considered by the laity beforehand, Popular gossip had not connected his Popular gossip had not connected his name with the papacy and there was rush of curiosity to find out what man ner of man he was.

years has permitted clearer judgments

decease, the final pronouncement on Pope Plus will, in all human probabili-ty, differ nothing from that obtaining row with respect to the saintliness and simplicity of his life.

Used Direct Diplomacy.

It was learned that Pope Leo once had predicted him as his successor, that his personal habits and tastes were of the simplest, and that his conduct of the Vatican probably would be less cere monial and aristocratic in tone than nad seen that of his predecessor.

Pope Plus has been quietly criticised as somewhat lacking in tenacity of purpose and strength of win. It is doubttut it postericy will write its verdic thus. Pope Plus has nad little patience with diblomacy of the Machiavellian kind, He preferred to go at the end sought for by more direct means, and in this way he approached somewhat

Mgr. Bonzano, speaking for the legation, characterized the Pope as a remarkable man, and extolled his work for America. His human sympathy, his broad knowledge, his religious devotion, and his notable leadership were praised especially by Mgr. Bonzano.

Pontiff Loved America.

He declared that the Pope's work for America had been especially gratifying to all Catholics, and agreed that the loss here will be as keen, and perhaps far keener, than in any other country. That the Pope had the interest of American Catholics close to his heart was evidenced in one of his most re-

morning and said mass at 6. Then ne may a cup of coffee, a powl of misk with a yolk of egg and a Venetian roll. At

church with the spirit of the Catholic a tim soup, hish, a roast with vege-faith deep in his heart and life, de-chared the monseagneur. He knew hucup of black coffee naisned his meal Adhered to High Ideals.

His direction of the church, according the the monseigneur, was always with the highest ideals for its elevation and progress in all lands. Conscientiously and faithfully, he tried to

When his good friend, Cardinal Col-

legari, whom the Pope advanced to the red hat soon after he became Pope,

September 28.

1829—Pius VIII (Frances Xavier Castaglion). March 31.

1821—Gregory XVI (Mauro Capellari).

February 2; died June 1, 1845.

February 2; died June 1, 1846.

Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastainof Ferretti). June 16.

1878—Leo XIII (Gioacchino Pecci). February 20.

1878—Leo XIII (Gioacchino Pecci). February 2

### MIND OF HIS OWN IN STATE AFFAIRS

"Peasant Pope" Surprised the Church World by a Show of Determination Not Credited to Him-Was Firm Reasoner, Though Pliant.

When Cardinal Sarto was elected to the chair of St. Peter nobody was as changed.

Mylich once roused could changed.

Asserted Independence. In fact, that the thought of his being chosen Pope was far from his mind serted is shown by the reply he gave to a curred friend on the eve of his departure from gard to the dispensing of tickets Venice to ettend the conclave. He was the functions in St. Peter's. Forms

forming his duties toward his flock with patience and simplicity, the sudden rush into public notice was paralyzing. Surprised Government.

And even after years of pontificate he continued the simple trend of his earlier

days.
Under Lee XIII the papal court feit that all hopes of restoration of tem-poral power were not lost. Leo hiu-self was the personification of these hopes, and at all public functions one felt that he looked like a king in exile. Pope Plus, on the contrary, the simto have worked more for spiritual influence rather than temporal power
while patriarch of Venice, and hence at
first he was regarded as favoring and
wishing for a peaceable understanding
between the Vatican and the Italian
government. Such a surmise was supposed to be so well founded that a
compromise of the vexed Roman question was expected. The Pope was apparently pliant, but the Vatican entourage learned better. Many regarded
the Pope as entirely relying for his
opinions on the secretary of state, Cardinal Merry dei Val. This may have
been quite true in the beginning of his
pontificate, but it was not so later.

Pius X had a will of his own; he was
practical and an enemy to political cobwebbery. Behind his kindliness of demeanor he had a firmness of purpose ple-minded peasant's son, was known to have worked more for spiritual in-

The first instance when the Pope as sertes; his independence of action or shortly after his election, in refriend on the eve of his departure from Venice to steed the conclave. He was asked if he thought the election would be a laborious one.

"No," he answered; "I think the election will be a short one. We will put Peter in chains, perhaps, on the very first day, crown him Pontiff as seon as possible, and hasten back to our dioceses."

All this took place almost as he had prophesied, with the exception that the Patriarch of Venice never returned to his diocese, but remained until death released him, a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican, a sovereign, styled "father of princes and kings, rulor of the orb of the earth, and vicar of our Saviour, Jesus Christ," but whose kingdom has dwindled to a palace and a garden.

Plus X was a much misunderstood man. His chagrin at being elected Pope was apparent, especially on the day of his coronatior, when borne aloft in the sedia gestatoria. To a man who had lived for fifty years a quiet life, performing his duties toward his flock with patience and simplicity, the sudden rush was removed in the day of the church crists in France. But Plus X was evidently of a different opinion, as he custom to erect tribunes ef boxes on both sides of the high altar during holy week and other sought functions. Tickets were much sought after, and often it was possible to obtain them for a consideration from hotel porters. The sale of tickets for the vas possible of the high altar during holy week and other sought functions. Tickets were much sought after, and often it was possible to obtain them for a consideration from hotel porters. The sale of tickets for the vas possible to obtain them for a consideration from hotel porters. The sale of tickets for the number of the orbital proved highly profitable to many a needy prelate, and the bartering for them amounted to a scandal. Plus X abolished the tribunes and made it a rule that when any function was to take place in the Basilica all alike should have the same privilege.

The choice of the socretary of state of the choice is said to have been unfo

Why Rampella Lost Out.

The predominant influence acquired by Cardinal Rampolla during the last pon-tificate had created for him many enemies in the Sacred College. His fortunate Francophile policy, which led to disastrous results even before the death of Leo XIII, made him lose pres-tige among his colleagues, the French cardinals included, and his determined opposition to the political union of Italy

opposition to the position distribution was notorious.

Pius X, as parish priest, bishop, and cardinal, succeeded in abstaining from that intransigeantism which is characteristic of Italian clericalism and only interest to widen the breach between

## SARTO'S ELEVATION SURPRISED NATIONS

Little Known as Cardinal, Loss of Temporal Power, Has as Pontiff His Strength Was Underestimated.

The elevation of Plux X to the papal throne in 1905 was received with favorable comment in every section of the vorid. In those countries where the work of Joseph Sarto was known his levation to the most powerful church office in the world was received with profound thanks and universal rejoic-ing. Of the various cardinals mentioned for Pope, Cardinal Sarto was practically the only one against whom at least one country did not have cause for complaint,

General satisfaction on the result of the election was expressed throughou America. Archbisnop Ireland, Arch-bishop Ryan, Archbishop Fariey, and Cardinal Gibbons, as well as thousands of under-officials of the church, were proline in their praise of the new Pope. The same feeding that prevailed in america was that held by other counries of the world. France was unusually pleased with

the selection, and a distinctly favorable impression in government quarters is that republic, which removed the fear mat the choice might fail on a fadical or reactionary candidate, prevailed. while his elevation caused much sur Line in America, where he was hilled my. It. the announcement was received

tope, its committee of and thereases as Cardinal Sarto he was practically unknown in England. A few night control and state officials, nowever, had been given an opportunity to meet and task with hims rie had been chon the papel throne only a short time, now-

ever, until he endeared himself to the in the process of the control of the many. This was one of the hecessary requirements for an occupants of the paper throne, they said. They were mistaken, nowever, as has been shown in recent years, rope Plus acquitted

#### Kindly Deeds Marked Carry Life Of Pope

The human kindness and charitable ness of Pope Pius A, which were promi ent trans in his character and minisis, were manifested carry in his career. the peasures in formotio, a fittle vis-lage in real, still fore to tell of fits concer immediations to them in times of icaliess and its generous gifts to them sickness and his generous gires to their, from his meager mounte when he was but considered to the parish priest.

Vence, too, rings with stories of deep interest and an of the poors when he served as its patriarch. The passage of us bollquiz along the canals of the signal for cheers and

#### Always Wore Rubber Shoes.

Adhering to the habits formed early in life when his parochial duties re- Anna Wilson, for thirty years an emquired him to protect himself at all ploye of the Treasury Department, altimes from inclement weather, Plus all ways remembered the pontifical natal

# INTERESTING OF ALL

Not Detracted From Glory of Historic Vatican.

It is said the Papal court holds the foremost place among all European courts. Despite the fact that the Vatican no longer has temporal power, the large number of officials, the compilcated organization, and the inherent interest of each office and function make the court of the Pope the most interest-

ing in the world. Within the wails of the palace there are hundreds of officials. There are the Cardinals di Curia, or the resident cardinals of Rome, who serve also as officials of state. They have numerous ubordinates, acting as cierks, and the whole department is under the cardinal secretary of state, an office held by

There is likewise a secretary of menorials with his helpers, and a secretary of briefs. The secretary of Latin letters has charge of the correspondence of the Vatican, which is conducted in the Latin language. The Pope has six private and two supernumerary chapains, and there is a Papal chapel.

The majordomo, or prefect of the Apostolic pauces, is the supreme administrator of the household, who has for his principal lay assistants the chief accountant and the foriere, who command the lower menials and are respon sible for the furniture in the Vatican. There are two picturesque and merely rnamental offices-the scelco segreto, or private carver, and the master of horse. The Maestro del Sacri Palazzi exercises a purely spiritual sway, which is the office also of the apostolic preacher, and the Pope's confessor. The choir of fifty voices also is considered a part of the Pope's household.

But of all there probably is no more interesting person than the Pope's adjutante di camera, or body guard, who has likewise the title of spenditore segreto, or private purse bearer. He ssists at the Pope's toilet, looks after his clothes and waits at table. There are eight sweepers, to keep the papal apartments clean, beside numerous other private sweepers, grooms, stablemen, bearers of the papal sedan chair, lamplighters, gardeners, saddlers, carters, farmers, and watermen. The man closest to the Pope is the

papal cupbearer, who almost never leaves his side. The Pope generally is accompained by numerous chamber-

#### Capital Woman Sent Flowers to the Pope

On each of the birthdays of Plus. passed after his entering the Vatican, has set on the table of his study a large bouquet of flowers, the gift of a Washington woman. A personal friend of the two sisters of the Pope, Miss

Consequently a sum of money always was sent to the sisters, with instructions from Miss Wilson that flowers be purchased and presented the Pope